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entirely with the farmers' coöperative movement on the continent; and the present volume may be regarded as supplementary to that work by giving a review of the development of agricultural organization in England since that time. In this undertaking which has resulted in organizing the British farmers, due credit is given to the Agricultural Organization Society which was mainly instrumental in effecting the transition in England. In recognition of the value and importance of its services, the government is aiding this society by a grant of funds to enable it to enlarge the scope of its labors in promoting agricultural coöperative associations in Great Britain.

The author briefly outlines the continental situation as regards agricultural organization, describes the status of the movement in England and Ireland, summarizes the evolution of the Agricultural Organization Society, discusses the significance of the transport problem as applied to agricultural produce, and finally devotes a large part of the book to the work of organization as already done or contemplated for the immediate future. These efforts or projects include the coöperative sale of produce, such as poultry, eggs, dairy products, live stock, grain, hay, seeds, etc.; the organization of the wool industry, the hop industry, and grist milling; and coöperative bacon factories, credit, land renting, insurance and telephones. The subject of coöperative land renting is particularly interesting as showing the value of the movement in promoting the success of small holdings.

The facts as thus presented show the needs, aims, rights and wisdom of the principles and practices of agricultural organization. The book was written to commend the subject to the attention of the British public as a national question of great importance and well deserving of their most serious and most sympathetic interest. The author's own words are right to the point in this particular when he says:

"Although Great Britain has hitherto been behind certain of the other countries in taking this all-important work in hand, the right lines have now been adopted, the difficulties of the pioneering stage have been surmounted, and a happy combination of voluntary effort and state aid, each supplementing the policy and the possibilities of the other, should ensure in the immediate future a greatly accelerated rate of progress, to the advantage alike of agriculture, of agriculturists, and of the national well-being as a whole."

The book is written in the author's usual lucid style and with a knowledge of his subject probably second to none in Great Britain. A good index adds to the value of the volume for reference purposes. In view of the lack of agricultural organization and rural credit in the United States, this book will undoubtedly prove of considerable value to rural economists and others who are interested in promoting these and similar phases of American rural life.

JAMES B. MORMAN

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PRICE, M. P. *Siberia*. Pp. xviii, 308. Price \$2.50. New York: George H. Doran Company. 1912.

The student of economic conditions in Asia finds Siberia a land of mystery and his efforts at enlightenment by means of written accounts of the country

are very unsatisfactory. Many books have been written about Siberia, but either these books are now out of date or they are, in most instances, merely records of travel along the Siberian railroad by those uninterested in the great economic, social, or political problems of Siberia, or by those whose stay in the country was so brief as to make their observations but superficial generalizations.

This book on Siberia is much more than the record of the author's journeys. A student of economic and social affairs, he has penetrated to central Siberia, not simply along the railroad, but by overland journeys into the remoter parts, has lived with the people, studied them and their country, and given in his book an account, not merely or primarily, of the adventures of a traveler, but of observations and conclusions such as the student wants and finds it so difficult to get from most books on Siberia. Additional value is given to the author's conclusions from the fact that he is intimately acquainted with Canada, a country closely akin to Siberia. Siberia, the author says, is now where Canada was a generation ago. Siberia is just beginning to form her own public opinion and to shape her own policies and faces an era of economic development of limitless possibilities.

The first half of the book is a record of the writer's journeys and observations, first by rail to the commercial center of Krasnoyarsk, thence by cart and horse to the Mongolian borderland. Here are given vivid descriptions of the life of the people—their agriculture, commerce, social and religious conditions—with illuminating accounts of local government, political exiles, frontier trappers and traders, etc. In the second half of the book the chapters are devoted to more general subjects—Colonization and Social Evolution of Siberia; Present Economic Conditions; The Economic Future of Siberia; Mongolia, in its Present Economic and Political Relation to the Russian and Chinese Empire. This last chapter is one of the most interesting and timely in the book. That China is gaining commercial superiority in Mongolia in competition with Russia is clearly shown. Mongolian wool reaches Europe via China and the sea route cheaper than by Siberia and the railroad and "Chinese merchants can sell Manchester cottons that have traveled at least 18,000 miles by sea and land cheaper than the Russian merchant can sell his Moscow tariff-protected wares only 3,000 miles from the industrial seat of Empire." Russia's activities in Mongolia are evidently largely determined by her decreasing trade. Russia is not attempting to extend the Siberian frontier southward, the author believes, nor would annexation ever pay Russia, but, he says, "There is a danger that she may acquire special economic privileges in outer China" which, extending over other parts of the Empire, would violate the open door policy to the detriment of England and other countries.

The book contains colored maps of physical and vegetation zones and of ethnographical divisions and is fully illustrated.

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